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BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1971

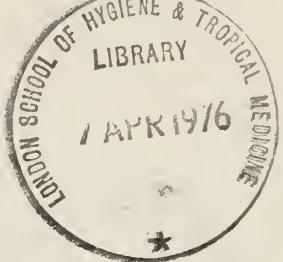
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



URBAN DISTRICT OF BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Council Chairman: Councillor N.R.J. McCreath

General Purposes

Committee Chairman: Councillor D. Robinson

Councillor A.J. Bacon

Councillor J. Dowding

Councillor Mrs. M.L. Freeman

Councillor J.E. Grey

Councillor G.V. Herbert

Councillor E.H. Samuel

Councillor Sir Geoffrey Worthington

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

B.V. Hassan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

J.A. Daynes, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.C.S.I.,
D.H. Eng., D.M.O.F.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D.J. Neilson, M.R.S.A., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk:

Mrs. E.M. Rezelman.

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To the Chairman and Members of the
Burnham-on-Crouch Urban District Council

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

My Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for 1971 is presented for your information. The contents accord with the Public Health Officers' Regulations 1959 and Circular 1/72 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

It is again pleasant to be able to record that the statistics indicate a generally satisfactory state of health in the district. Infectious diseases gave no cause for alarm and, though the incidence rate of measles was over double the national rate, this disease can almost certainly be eradicated by an improvement in the immunisation figures. An intensification of the campaign to achieve this is being carried out.

The population of the district is estimated by the Registrar General as ten fewer than in 1970. As the 1971 figure is based on the Census returns it must be taken as more accurate and, therefore, some of the estimates of the previous nine years are suspect. However the differences are slight and do not significantly affect the general statistics, but too much attention should not be paid to the section headed Population.

The number of births for the year totalled 68, a reduction of almost 15% over the 1970 figure. This resulted in a diminution of both the crude and adjusted birth rates, though the latter figure is still well above the rate for England and Wales. The occurrence of two stillbirths gave a high incidence rate compared to the country as a whole, but, although one deplores any stillbirths, the smallness of the numbers involved minimises the importance of the figures.

The total number of deaths was about 11% greater than in 1970 and as a consequence the crude and adjusted death rates were increased. However the adjusted rate, which is directly comparable to the national rate, was only 96% of the latter. The infant mortality rate was also below that of the country as a whole. No deaths of women occurred as a result of pregnancy or childbirth (including abortion) and 50% of the total deaths were in those aged 75 or over.

Reference to the table of causes of death will show that 50% of the total were due to diseases of the heart and circulation, including strokes. There were 21 deaths from the various cancers, that is 31% of all deaths. In this respect I might, almost in passing, comment on the fact that in 1970 five men and no women died from cancer of the lung or bronchus while in 1971 two men and two women died from this cause. The figures are too small to draw valid conclusions but they may provide a warning to girls not to start smoking.

I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff for their help during the year; to the Clerk and other Officers for their unhesitating co-operation; and to my secretary for assistance in compiling this report.

I am, Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

B.V. HASSAN,

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

(Figures in brackets refer to 1970)

General Data

Area (acres)	5,525	(5,525)
No. of dwellings	1,794	(1,735)
No. of dwellings per acre (average)	0.324	(0.314)
No. of persons per house (average)	2.58	(2.67)
Rateable Value	£174,712	(£171,162)
Product of a penny rate	£1,784	(£701)
Rate in the pound	75 p.	(16/-)

Population

Resident population (Registrar General's mid year estimate)	4,630	(4,640)
Decrease from previous year	10	(130)
Percentage decrease	0.2	(2.88)
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	0	(19)
Decrease due to emigration	10	(111)

BIRTHS

(a) <u>Live Births</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	33 (43)	33 (28)	66 (71)
Illegitimate	1 (4)	1 (4)	2 (8)
Total	<u>34 (47)</u>	<u>34 (32)</u>	<u>68 (79)</u>
Crude birth rate	per 1,000 population		14.7 (17.0)
Adjusted birth rate	" "	"	18.4 (21.3)
Birth rate-England & Wales			16.0 (16.0)
Ratio of adjusted birth rate to national rate			1.15 (1.33)
Illegitimate live births - % of total live births			3 (10.0)

(b) <u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Legitimate	1 (1)	1 (-)	
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	
Total	<u>1 (1)</u>	<u>1 (-)</u>	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births			29 (13)
" " " " England and Wales			12 (13)

(c) <u>Total Births (Live and Still)</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	34 (44)	34 (28)	68 (72)
Illegitimate	1 (4)	1 (4)	2 (8)
Total	<u>35 (48)</u>	<u>35 (32)</u>	<u>70 (80)</u>

DEATHS

M.

F.

(a) All Ages

32 (34)

36 (26)

Total

68 (60)

Crude death rate per 1,000 population 14.7 (12.9)

Adjusted death rate " " " 11.2 (9.8)

England and Wales " " " 11.6 (11.7)

Ratio of adjusted death rate to National Rate 0.96 (0.76)

(b) Deaths of Infants

(1) Under one year of age (Infant Deaths)

Legitimate	1 (3)	1 (-)
Illegitimate	<u>-</u> (-)	<u>-</u> (-)
Total	<u>1 (3)</u>	<u>1 (-)</u>

Infant mortality per 1,000

live births	15	{38}
" "	England and Wales	18 (18)

(2) Under four weeks of age (Neonatal deaths)

Legitimate	1 (-)	1 (-)
Illegitimate	<u>-</u> (-)	<u>-</u> (-)
Total	<u>1 (-)</u>	<u>1 (-)</u>

Neonatal mortality rate per
1,000 live births

" " " England and Wales	12	(12)
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(3) Under one week of age (Early neonatal deaths)

Legitimate	1 (-)	1 (-)
Illegitimate	<u>-</u> (-)	<u>-</u> (-)
Total	<u>1 (-)</u>	<u>1 (-)</u>

Early neonatal mortality rate

per 1,000 live births	15	{ - }
" " " England and Wales	10	{11}

(4) Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and deaths
under one week of age combined)

Perinatal mortality rate per
1,000 live and stillbirths 43 (13)
" " " " England and Wales 22 (23)

(c) Maternal Mortality (Deaths of women ascribed to
pregnancy or childbirth, including abortion)

Maternal mortality rate per
1,000 live and stillbirths - (-)

" " " " England and Wales	* 0.17	(0.18)
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* Calculated from the last four available quarters.

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
B.19 (1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
B.19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (1)
B.19 (4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	1 (2)	2 (1)	3 (3)
B.19 (6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	2 (5)	2 (-)	4 (5)
B.19 (7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	- (-)	3 (4)	3 (4)
B.19 (8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	- (-)	2 (-)	2 (-)
B.19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	5 (1)	2 (-)	7 (1)
B.21 Diabetes Mellitus	- (1)	1 (1)	1 (2)
B.26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)
B.27 Hypertensive Disease	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
B.28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	11 (11)	8 (8)	19 (19)
B.29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	- (-)	1 (2)	1 (2)
B.30 Cerebrovascular Disease	3 (2)	7 (3)	10 (5)
B.46 (6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	- (-)	1 (1)	1 (1)
B.31 Influenza	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
B.32 Pneumonia	2 (3)	1 (3)	3 (6)
B.33 (1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	2 (2)	1 (-)	3 (2)
B.34 Peptic Ulcer	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)
B.36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
B.46 (8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (1)
B.44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
BE.50 All Other External Causes	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	32 (34)	36 (26)	68 (60)

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	Notifications according to age groups						Incidence rate per 10,000 population	
	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15 & over	Total		England & Wales
Measles	1	13	15	-	-	29	62.6	27.7
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	1	-	3	6.5	3.4
Infective Jaundice	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0014
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	2.2	0.01

To the Chairman and Members of the
Burnham-on-Crouch Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the work carried out by the Public Health Department for 1971.

The pressure for Council accommodation was eased at least temporarily with the completion of the Dunkirk Road scheme and it is pleasing to report that several families in desperate need of accommodation were rehoused. Unfortunately the scheme to help young married couples with 5 year tenancies proved insufficiently attractive when the alternative of subsidised rented accommodation was offered and it is suggested that the Council, if they wish to pursue this policy, should not offer an alternative.

The enforcement of the Meat Inspection Regulations continued to cause pressure on the Department due to the ever increasing throughput of the slaughterhouse. The figures have gradually risen from 596 in 1969 to 2584 in 1970 and 4880 in 1971. The amount of time being spent on meat inspection obviously means a curtailment of activities in other directions and it has not been possible to carry out preliminary work on an improvement area within the conservation area.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Council for the interest taken in the work of the Department, to the Officers of the Council for their co-operation and to my staff for their loyal support and willing help.

I have the honour to be, Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J.A. Daynes,

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

There are 35 factories on the Register. Conditions were found to be generally satisfactory in those premises visited.

As required by the Department of Health & Social Security, Appendix I to this report sets out the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Some general inspections have been carried out during the year and the standards found have been by and large satisfactory. When owners of registered premises have informed the department of their intention to carry out alterations or improvements to premises, the effects have been discussed to ensure compliance with the Act and Regulations. The prescribed particulars required on the administration of the Act are set out in Appendix II.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACT 1952

Houseboats and Jetties

8 applications were received from owners for the Council's consent to moor a houseboat and in certain cases erect a jetty. Approvals were issued in respect of 8 vessels and 7 jetties.

Waste Pipes from toilets are required to be sealed off. Chemical Closets are not affected provided disposal of the contents is at the Disposal Point supplied by the Council at the old Public Conveniences underneath the Mini Bar on the sea wall. A key to the Disposal Point has been sent to every houseboat owner.

RODENT CONTROL

The following table gives details of the inspections made and action taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

		Type of Property	
		Non Agri-cultural	Agri-cultural
<u>Properties other than sewers</u>			
1.	Number of properties in district	2165	53
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	101	-
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	38	-
	(ii) Mice	11	-
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/ or mice for reasons other than notification	421	-
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	21	-
	(ii) Mice	12	-

One part-time operator for Rodent Control is employed in the Department. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food methods of control are strictly adhered to. No warfarin resistance has been detected although the situation is kept under constant review.

The Council continued to treat private dwellings and business premises free of charge.

Maldon Rural District Council continue operating a contractual rodent control service to 13 farms in this district.

HOUSING

(a) Area Improvement

No improvement areas have been declared under Part II of the Housing Act due to pressure of work in the Department.

(b) Discretionary Improvement Grants

8 applications were received for Discretionary Grants; 5 of the grants approved were in respect of owner/occupied houses and 3 were for tenanted houses. Improvements were completed in 9 dwellings during the year.

(c) Standard Improvement Grants

19 applications were received for Standard Grants; 15 of the grants approved were in respect of owner/occupied houses and 4 were for tenanted houses. Improvements were completed in 16 dwellings during the year.

(d) Housing Act 1969, Part III

Rent of dwellings in good repair and provided with standard amenities

Section 45 Qualification Certificates

(i)	Applications received	-	13
(ii)	Applications granted	-	7
(iii)	Applications refused	-	1

Section 46 Certificates of Provisional Approval

(i)	Applications received	-	3
(ii)	Applications granted	-	3
(iii)	Applications refused	-	0

(e) Certificates of Disrepair

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act 1957.

(f) Number of Dwellings erected

(i) By the Local Authority Houses	- 17
(ii) By Private Enterprise Houses	- 40
(iii) By Housing Association	- 0 <u>57</u>

(g) One house was converted into 3 flats by the local authority with the aid of a Government contribution.

(h) Unfit Houses

Two houses were demolished and the procedure used was under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

<u>Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied</u>	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
After informal action	3	-
After Formal Notice		
(a) Public Health Act	2	-
(b) Housing Act 1957	-	-
(c) Under Section 72 Housing Act 1969	-	-

Summary of Notices

Statutory Notices served during 1971

Public Health Acts 1936 - 1969	-	2
Housing Act 1957	-	0

Statutory Notices complied with during 1971

Public Health Acts 1936 - 1969	-	5
Housing Act 1957	-	0

Informal Notices served under the
Housing, Public Health, Factories,
Food & Drugs, O.S.R.P., Slaughter-
house, Caravan, Clean Air, Petroleum
and Rent Acts during 1971

Notices served	-	24
Notices complied with	-	14

MEAT INSPECTION

The meat inspection service was maintained at the private licensed slaughterhouse and all animals were inspected in accordance with the amended Meat Inspection Regulations.

An application was received for the slaughtering of horses at the local abattoir and, after suitable alterations were carried out for the lairage of horses, the annual slaughterhouse licence was amended to include horses.

416 visits were made to the slaughterhouse and a total of 4,880 animals were killed. The Veterinary Surgeons carried out part of the meat inspection and their fees amounted to £119-50 for the year. The revenue received from the slaughterhouse, for carrying out meat inspection duties during the year, was £339-85. The particulars of the carcases and offal inspected, and rejected in whole or in part, are set out in the following table:-

4 tons 3 cwts. 10 lbs. of meat were rejected as being unfit for human consumption.

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cattle						Total
		Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses	
Number killed and inspected	1257	146	45	2190	1233	9	4880	
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>								
* Whole carcases rejected (for details see table below)	1	4	7	5	2	-	19	
Carcases of which some part or organ was rejected	280	61	3	552	300	2	1198	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	23%	44%	22%	25%	24%	22%	25%	
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>								
Whole carcases rejected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcases of which some part or organ was rejected	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	
<u>Cysticercosis</u>								
Carcases of which some part or organ was rejected	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Generalised and totally rejected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>Whole Carcases Rejected</u>								
<u>Reason for rejection</u>								
Bruising (extensive and severe)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Emaciation	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Fever	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Oedema (Generalised)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peritonitis (acute diffuse septic)	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia (acute septic)	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Pyaemia (including joint ill)	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	5
Septicaemia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Slaughtermen

Four persons were licensed as slaughtermen under the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act 1958.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

No applications were received during the year for licences under this Order.

Slaughterhouse

One slaughterhouse licence was issued and hours of slaughter fixed Monday to Friday 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. The additions to the slaughterhouse started in 1970 were completed, namely a rest room, office, cutting room and enlargement of the slaughtering hall to include a pig dressing machine and hanging rails. Accordingly, since completion of these alterations, the throughput of the slaughterhouse has nearly doubled compared with last year.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Complaints were received during the year regarding:-

- (a) A mouldy strawberry fool and custard tarts sold by a local shop. The Council instituted legal proceedings. The case was heard at Southminster Magistrates' Court on 15th October, 1971, when the retailer pleaded guilty, was fined £25 and ordered to pay £17-35 costs on each charge.
- (b) A bread roll made locally containing an insect. The insect proved to be part of a cockroach. The complaint was taken up with the manufacturer who had his premises treated for the eradication of the insects. A severe warning was also issued by the Council.
- (c) A foreign body in a chocolate biscuit. The foreign body proved to be a piece of string. No formal action was taken as complainant was not prepared to act as a witness in court.
- (d) Cakes purchased in the town were found to be stale. A severe warning was issued by the Council and the vendor notified of possible legal action if a similar incident occurred.
- (e) Custard tarts made locally and found to be mouldy some hours after purchase. No formal action was taken as complainant was not prepared to give evidence in court.
- (f) Mouldy frozen onions in white sauce. No action was taken as a week had passed between purchase and complainant noticing the mould.
- (g) Foreign matter on a piece of chocolate. After laboratory examination the foreign matter was found to be a mixture of machine oil and chocolate and the manufacturer carried out machine modifications after investigation.
- (h) A foreign body in a tin of savoury rice and chicken which on examination proved to be a piece of chicken vein measuring about $\frac{1}{4}$ " in length. The complaint was taken up with the manufacturer and an assurance was given that every possible effort was made to eliminate extraneous matter.

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES

In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, 18 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream and 7 for the purpose of the preparation and manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

18 persons are also registered as vendors of ice cream in terms of the Essex County Council Act 1933.

Ice Cream is not manufactured in the district for retail sale.

FOOD BUSINESSES

The following types of food business are conducted at 59 premises.

Ice Cream	18	Milk Distributors	8
Grocery Provisions, Bread, Confectionery	28	Bakehouses	2
Greengrocery and Fruit	6	Butchers	5
Wet Fish	1	Slaughterhouses	1
Fried Fish	2	Schools	3
Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes, Clubs and Licensed Premises	27		

DATE MARKING OF FOOD

The Department carried out a survey on date coding of food. This was started after complaints were received from the Public that food was being sold after the shelf life indicated by the code had expired. In one case a fresh cream product contained mould and was 2 weeks out of code.

48 visits were made to shops and it was found that 10% of fresh cream products and 5% of cakes and confectionery goods were out of code or shelf life as indicated by a simple expiry date on the product. In the case of meat products, where a manufacturer's complicated date code could not be deciphered by the staff, between 10% and 20% were out of code life.

The Council submitted a Report to the Food Standards Committee which was set up by the Government to advise the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

As long ago as 1964 the Food Standards Committee rejected the idea of compulsory date marking on the grounds that such a requirement was not practical and, in certain cases, a date stamp might give purchasers an unjustified sense of security. The Council, in their submissions to the Committee, felt that fresh cream products and perishable cakes and confectionery products should have an expiry date clearly indicated on the food, and it is pleasing to note that the Food Standards Committee Report has now accepted this. The Committee's Report states that new legislation will be required to increase the protection of the consumer to assist the retail trade and to aid in the enforcement of the law it recommends that a comprehensive system of date marking of prepacked foods should be introduced. Regulations should not come into effect for 3 years to allow for changes in practice and the packing machinery. Prepacked fresh fruit and vegetables would be exempt.



For the purposes of open date marking foods would be divided into two main groups; short life foods about which there has been most public concern and those which this Council found to be often out of date code, and long life foods such as tinned products.

Typical examples of types of date marking recommended by the Committee are illustrated.

SAMPLING

(a) Ice Cream

17 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination and all were placed in Provisional Grade I. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs.

(b) Oysters

During the year one company started relaying oysters from the River Roach in the Crouch.

22 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and all proved to be satisfactory. 2 samples were submitted for salmonella examination and these also proved to be of a satisfactory standard.

Certificates were issued for 115 tons exported during the year.

(c) Clams

One company from Southampton received permission from the City Council to harvest clams from Southampton Water. The clams were relaid for cleansing in the river Crouch.

74 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and, with the exception of 2 in respect of which further investigations were carried out, all proved to be of a satisfactory standard.

Following the isolation of salmonella amersfoort in a sample of clams taken by the Southampton Port Health Authority prior to export, samples of clams and river water from the river Crouch were submitted for salmonella tests. All the results proved to be negative. However a constant check is still maintained by the Department and the Southampton Port Health Authority. In addition to these routine samples additional samples of clams and river water were taken to test for salmonella and these results were also satisfactory.

Another company which operated in Burnham-on-Crouch by relaying clams in the Crouch ceased operations during the year and lifted all their remaining clams.

Certificates were issued for 17 tons exported during the year.

(d) Cockles

1 sample of cockles was submitted for bacteriological examination following a company investigating the potential marketing value. The sample proved to be of a satisfactory standard.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene still proves to be an important part of Public Health work. Routine visits were carried out to shops and catering establishments during the year and a fairly satisfactory standard was found. Advice was given to several caterers on various aspects of the production of clean food and on revisits the standard had improved.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS

Poultry

Arrangements were made during the year to carry out routine inspections at the Poultry Packing Station in the district. The owner arranged to notify this department of any "suspect" birds which were then inspected. The throughput of the premises was:-

Number Processed:	Hens	-	305	
	Capons	-	700	
	Turkeys	-	579	
Number Rejected:	Hens	-	18	{ 65 lbs. }
	Capons	-	16	{ 116 "
	Turkeys	-	18	{ 189 "

WATER SUPPLY

The district was supplied with water from one bore 575' deep together with a standby bore and four 3" diameter Abyssinian Tubes of 30' depth at the Council's Waterworks in Southminster Road. Approximately 200,000 gallons were supplied daily.

On 1st April 1971 the Essex Water Company took over the town's water supply. The water source changed from deep boreholes and Abyssinian tubes to surface water coming from the Langham Waterworks. The change in the nature of the water resulted in several complaints from the public regarding alleged unwholesomeness.

52 samples of water were taken from the mains supply and submitted for bacteriological examination. All samples gave satisfactory results. 3 chemical samples were also taken and the results are given in Appendix III. I am indebted to the Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Essex Water Company for chemical and bacteriological results from the Langham Works which are also set out in Appendix III.

53 samples from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination. 25 of the samples showed signs of slight pollution; the cleansing and chlorination of one well and the repair of the chlorination plant of the other well solved the problem.

3 samples of school swimming pool water were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE

Sewage Treatment Works

During the year complaints were received regarding a smell from the works. Every possible effort was made in finding the source and carrying out remedial repairs.

There were 29 cesspool emptyings carried out by a private firm of contractors on behalf of the Council. The number of emptyings varied between nil and 4 per house. The Council operates a free emptying service for the 33 properties unable to connect to the sewers.

BRADWELL NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION
LOCAL LIAISON COMMITTEE

I continue to represent the Council on this Committee. The Environmental Monitoring has continued to show satisfactory readings for Gamma Radiation, Strontium 90 in Milk and Beta Radiation and Zinc 65 in oysters in the area. The Station output was 1519 million kilowatt hours for the year.

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

There are two private sites in the district, one of 140 caravans and the other of 150 units (including provision for 8 chalets). The Council has a site for 50 caravans.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS

No. of licences renewed to store petroleum spirit in underground tanks -	8
" " " " " " " at can stores	- 1
Total quantity of petroleum spirit stores -	10,600 gallons.
Income from licences	- £26.

COUNCIL HOUSES

The Council owns 236 dwellings and the management and maintenance of these is the responsibility of this department. 4 Council houses were sold to the tenants during the year. In addition to the one full time Craftsman a Plumber is employed by the Council and part of his time is spent carrying out work of Council House maintenance.

A painting contract was awarded to an outside contractor for the external painting of 56 properties.

The department carried out 320 orders for repair and maintenance at a cost of approximately £4065-89. 30 orders were given to outside contractors.

During the year a new housing scheme at Dunkirk Road/West Ley was completed. The scheme consisted of -

- 3 3-bedroom houses
- 9 2-bedroom houses
- 3 2-bedroom bungalows
- 2 1-bedroom old people's bungalows.

This scheme also included the building of 16 garages.

With the exception of the building of Sunnymead Flats in 1969/70 this was the first housing scheme to be completed since 1959.

Also during the year the Council purchased a 3 storey house and, with the aid of a Government contribution, the house was modernised and converted to form -

- 1 2-bedroom flat and
- 2 1-bedroom flats.

Another house was purchased during the year for a similar conversion.

APPENDIX I

ANNUAL REPORT

IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1971 FOR THE
URBAN DISTRICT OF BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH
IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	27	6	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers Premises)	5	1	-	-
Total	35	9	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases).

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosec- utions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX I (CONTD.)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found					Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel	Making etc.	-	-	-	-	-
	Cleaning and	-	-	-	-	-
	Washing	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX II

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Particulars to be included in the annual reports to the Department of Employment by local authorities and the London County Council under section 60.

Name of Authority: BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Period covered - Year 1971

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total Number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	-	6	-
Retail shops	1	41	10
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments, open to the public, canteens	-	5	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Totals	1	52	10

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

APPENDIX II (CONTD.)

TABLE C - ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN
REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	38
Retail Shops	110
Wholesale departments, warehouses	-
Catering establishments open to the public	21
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	169
Total Males	49
Total Females	120

APPENDIX II (CONT'D.)

TABLE D - Exemptions

APPENDIX II (CONTD.)

TABLE E - PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year.

Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under section 22...-..

Number of interim orders granted...-..

TABLE F - INSPECTORS

Number of inspectors appointed under
section 52(1) or (5) of the Act..... 2

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act..... None.

APPENDIX IIICHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF
MAINS WATER SUPPLYCHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

	<u>Sample (a)</u>	<u>Sample (b)</u>	<u>Sample (c)</u>
Colour (Hazen)	nil	5	15
pH	8.4	8.2	8.1
Electric Conductivity	1700	1400	650
Chlorine present as Chloride	380	285	71
Total Hardness	30	115	135
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.0	6.8	8.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.63	0.00	0.34
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.00	0.04	0.15
Metals: Iron	absent	absent	0.42
Zinc	absent	absent	0.05
Copper	absent	0.12	0.06
Lead	absent	absent	absent
Turbidity	2	less than 1	2
Odour	nil	nil	slight "earthy"
Free Carbon Dioxide	absent	absent	trace
Dissolved Solids dried at 180° C.	1150	950	460
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	370	285	25
Nitrite Nitrogen	absent	absent	absent
Oxygen Absorbed	0.40	0.40	1.2
Residual Chlorine	absent	absent	absent

RemarksSample (a) - taken 14. 1.71

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, faintly alkaline in reaction and free from metals. The water is very soft in character; the somewhat high content of mineral and saline constituents including chloride is typical of this source. The water conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and is of very satisfactory bacterial purity.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes. Its known content of fluoride is higher than considered most desirable from the aspect of causing mottled enamel.

Sample (b) - taken 14. 1.71

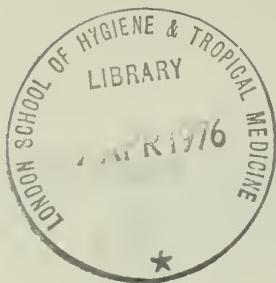
This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a minute trace of copper, likely to be derived from a copper pipe. The hardness of the water is very moderate and its content of mineral and saline constituents is not considered excessive. It is of a high standard of organic quality and of satisfactory bacterial purity.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

Sample (c) - taken 17. 5.71.

This sample shows very faint apalescence associated with the trace of iron which is present. It is free from other metals apart from very minute traces of zinc and copper. The hardness of the water is very moderate and its content of mineral and saline constituents is not considered excessive. It is of satisfactory organic quality.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses. They show that the water is from a river-derived source and the slight "earthy" taste may be noticeable to consumers who have been accustomed to the Council's supply of borehole water.



APPENDIX III (CONTD.)

ESSEX WATER COMPANY

AVERAGE ANALYSES OF PURIFIED WATER PASSING TO SUPPLY FROM LANGHAM WORKS

1971

(Milligrammes per litre, except where stated)

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Elect. Conductivity, uS/cm	741
pH value	7.7
Chlorides, Cl.	56
Total Oxidised Nitrogen	6.4
Hardness, non-carb.	131
Hardness, carbonate	216
Hardness, total	347
Free ammonia (N)	0.17
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.12
Permanganate Value (4h/27°)	1.26
Iron, Fe	0.02
Fluoride, F.	0.38

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

No. of Tests during year	316
% of samples free from E.coli (Type 1) in 100 ml	100.0
% of samples free from Coliform bacteria in 100 ml	100.0
Maximum count of coliform bacteria per 100 ml.	0

APPENDIX IVCHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF
WATER FROM PRIVATE SUPPLIESCHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

	<u>Sample (a)</u>	<u>Sample (b)</u>
Colour (Hazen)	nil	nil
pH	6.9	7.0
Electric Conductivity	1250	980
Chlorine present as Chloride	104	72
Total Hardness	630	530
Nitrate Nitrogen	28-	42
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.05	0.09
Metals - Iron: Zinc, Copper, Lead	0.04 absent	{ absent
Turbidity	less than 1	1
Odour	nil	nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	45	25
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	880	700
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	180	120
Nitrite Nitrogen	absent	absent
Oxygen Absorbed	0.60	0.90
Residual Chlorine	absent	absent

RemarksSample (a)

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, almost neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The water is exceedingly hard in character but otherwise contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution, apart from the comment below on the nitrate. Its organic quality is of a high standard.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses, from the aspect of the chemical analysis. The content of nitrates is however undesirably high for use in the preparation of infant feeds.

Sample (b)

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals. The water is exceedingly hard in character and has a somewhat high content of nitrate. Its organic quality is satisfactory although not of a high standard for a well water.

These results are consistent with a wholesome water, from the aspect of the chemical analysis. Its content of nitrate will however render it unsuitable for use in the preparation of infant feeds. Its hardness will be disadvantageous for uses with soap.

